#### § 923.84

### §923.84 Routine program changes.

- (a) Further detailing of a State's program that is the result of implementing provisions approved as part of a State's approved management program, that does not result in the type of action described in §923.80(d), will be considered a routine program change. While a routine change is not subject to the amendment procedures contained in §\$923.81 through 923.82, it is subject to mediation provisions of \$923.83.
- (b)(1) States must notify OCRM of routine program change actions in order that OCRM may review the action to ensure it does not constitute an amendment. The state notification shall identify any enforceable policies to be added to the management program, and explain why the program change will not result in the type of action described in §923.80(d).
- (i) States have the option of notifying OCRM of routine changes on a case-by-case basis, periodically throughout the year, or annually.
- (ii) In determining when and how often to notify OCRM of such actions, States should be aware that Federal consistency will apply only after the notice required by paragraph (b)(4) of this section has been provided.
- (2) Concurrent with notifying OCRM, States must provide notice to the general public and affected parties, including local governments, other State agencies and regional offices of relevant federal agencies of the notification given OCRM.
  - (i) This notice must:
- (A) Describe the nature of the routine program change and identify any enforceable policies to be added to the management program if the State's request is approved;
- (B) Indicate that the State considers it to be a routine program change and has requested OCRM's concurrence in that determination; and
- (C) Indicate that any comments on whether or not the action does or does not constitute a routine program change may be submitted to OCRM within 3 weeks of the date of issuance of the notice.
- (ii) Where relevant Federal agencies do not maintain regional offices, notice

must be provided to the headquarters office.

- (3) Within 4 weeks of receipt of notice from a State, OCRM will inform the State whether it concurs that the action constitutes a routine program change. Failure to notify a State in writing within 4 weeks of receipt of notice shall be considered concurrence.
- (4) Where OCRM concurs, a State then must provide notice of this fact to the general public and affected parties, including local governments, other State agencies and relevant Federal agencies.
  - (i) This notice must:
- (A) Indicate the date on which the State received concurrence from OCRM that the action constitutes a routine program change;
- (B) Reference the earlier notice (required in paragraph (b)(2) of this section) for a description of the content of the action; and
- (C) Indicate if Federal consistency applies as of the date of the notice called for in this paragraph.
- (ii) Federal consistency shall not be required until this notice has been provided.
- (5) Where OCRM does not concur, a State will be advised to:
- (i) submit the action as an amendment, subject to the provisions of §§ 923.81 through 923.82; or
- (ii) resubmit the routine program change with additional information requested by OCRM concerning how the program will be changed as a result of the action.
- [61 FR 33815, June 28, 1996; 61 FR 36965, July 15, 1996]

# Subpart I—Applications for Program Development or Implementation Grants

SOURCE: 61 FR 33816, June 28, 1996, unless otherwise noted

## § 923.90 General.

(a) The primary purpose of development grants made pursuant to section 305 of the Act is to assist coastal States in the development of comprehensive coastal management programs that can be approved by the Assistant Administrator. The primary

purpose of implementation grants made pursuant to section 306 of the Act is to assist coastal States in implementing coastal management programs following their approval, including especially administrative actions to implement enforceable program policies, authorities and other management techniques. The purpose of the guidelines in this subpart is to define the procedures by which grantees apply for and administer grants under the Act. These guidelines shall be used and interpreted in conjunction with applicable Federal laws and policies, Department of Commerce grants management regulations, policies and procedures, and any other applicable directives from the NOAA Grants Management Division and OCRM program of-

- (b) Grants awarded to a State must be expended for the development or administration, as appropriate, of a management program that meets the requirements of the Act, and in accordance with the terms of the award.
- (c) All applications for funding under section 305 or 306 of the Act, including proposed work programs, funding priorities and allocations are subject to the discretion of the Assistant Administrator.
- (d) For purposes of this subpart, the term development grant means a grant awarded pursuant to subsection 305(a) of the Act. "Administrative grant" and "implementation grant" are used interchangeably and mean grants awarded pursuant to subsection 306(a) of the Act.
- (e) All application and preapplication forms are to be requested from and submitted to: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Coastal Programs Division, 1305 East-West Highway (N/ORM3), Silver Spring, MD 20910.

#### § 923.91 State responsibility.

- (a) Applications for program grants are required to be submitted by the Governor of a participating state or by the head of the state entity designated by the Governor pursuant to subsection 306(d)(6) of the Act.
- (b) In the case of a section 305 grant, the application must designate a single

- state agency or entity to receive development grants and to be responsible for development of the State's coastal management program. The designee need not be that entity designated by the Governor pursuant to subsection 306(d)(6) of the Act as a single agency to receive and administer implementation grants.
- (c) One State application will cover all program activities for which program development or implementation funds under this Act and matching State funds are provided, irrespective of whether these activities will be carried out by State agencies, areawide or regional agencies, local governments, or interstate entities.
- (d) The designated state entity shall be fiscally responsible for all expenditures made under the grant, including expenditures by subgrantees and contractors.

## §923.92 Allocation.

- (a) Subsections 303(4), 306(d)(3)(B) and 306(d)(10) of the Act foster intergovernmental cooperation in that a state, in accordance with its coastal zone management program, may allocate some of its coastal zone management responsibilities to several agencies, including local governments, areawide agencies, regional agencies and interstate agencies. Such allocations provide for continuing consultation and more effective participation and cooperation among state and local governments, interstate, regional and areawide agencies.
- (b) A State may allocate a portion or portions of its grant to other State agencies, local governments, areawide or regional agencies, interstate entities, or Indian tribes, if the work to result from such allocation(s) will contribute to the effective development or implementation of the State's management program.
- (1) Local governments. Should a State desire to allocate a portion of its grant to a local government, units of general-purpose local government are preferred over special-purpose units of local government. Where a State will be relying on direct State controls as provided for in subsection 306(d)(11)(B) of the Act, pass-throughs to local governments for local planning, regulatory